

## METHOD FOR ADJUSTING THE TEMPERATURE OF A MOTOR VEHICLE SEAT

**FIELD OF THE INVENTION**

The **present** invention relates to a method for adjusting the temperature of a motor vehicle seat ~~according to the precharacterizing clause of patent claim 1.~~

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**BACKGROUND INFORMATION**

~~One of the main objectives when~~ **An aspect of** designing a vehicle interior is to provide the occupant of a motor vehicle with optimum seating comfort. Special attention is directed  
10 here to the thermo-physiological comfort by regulating the transportation of heat and moisture. No other component of the motor vehicle is in contact over such a large surface area and consistently with the occupant as the motor vehicle seat. Accordingly, a healthy and comfortable micro-climate is  
15 important between the seat surface and the occupant, this micro-climate having a positive effect on the mental and physical fitness of the occupant.

~~DE~~ **German Published Patent Application No.** 198 51 979 ~~E2~~  
20 ~~discloses~~ **describes** a vehicle seat, in which, in order to set a comfortable seat climate, a control unit is provided which is connected on the input side to a temperature sensor for recording the temperature of the seat surface, the "integral sensor", and a moisture sensor, and is also connected on the  
25 output side to electric switching circuits of a seat heater and seat ventilating system. The control unit is additionally connected on the input side by an outside temperature sensor for measuring the ambient temperature. A temperature adjusting system is integrated in the control unit and adjusts  
30 the surface temperature of seat cushion and backrest cushion to a predetermined desired value by ~~means of~~ the seat heater and seat ventilating system. In this case, the desired value

is corrected in the control unit as a function of the temperature value supplied by the outside sensor. The correction here can take place in such a manner that, at an outside temperature of below 20°C, the desired value is set to, for example, 36°C, and at an outside temperature of above 20°C, the desired value is lowered to, for example, 35°C. With this ~~means of~~ **arrangement for** influencing the temperature which is to be adjusted at the seat surface, the seat user's perception of temperature depending on the time of year is taken into account.

#### **SUMMARY**

The **In an example embodiment of the present** invention, ~~is now based on the object of indicating~~ a method **is** for adjusting the temperature of a motor vehicle seat, ~~comprising~~ **which includes** a seat ventilating system and a seat heater, to a predetermined desired value  $T_{des}$ , in which the temperature  $T_s$  of the motor vehicle seat is detected in the region of the seat surface by a first temperature sensor and the outside temperature  $T_a$  is detected by a second temperature sensor, which ~~ensures~~ **may ensure**, for an occupant, a permanently comfortable, warm and dry micro-climate between him and the seat surface.

~~The object is achieved by a method for adjusting the temperature of a motor vehicle seat, comprising a seat ventilating system and a seat heater, in accordance with the features of patent claim 1.~~

According to **an example embodiment of the present** invention, in order to adjust the temperature  $T_s$  of a seat, a seat ventilating system is switched off below a first temperature threshold  $T_{a1}$  for the outside temperature  $T_a$ , and a seat heater is switched off above a second temperature threshold  $T_{a2}$  for the outside temperature  $T_a$ . At low outside

temperatures  $T_a$  (below the first temperature threshold  $T_{a1}$  the adjusting system operates in "winter mode"), the temperature  $T_s$  of the seat is therefore set only by the seat heater and without the seat ventilating system whereas, at high outside  
5 temperatures  $T_a$  (above the second temperature threshold  $T_{a2}$  the adjusting system operates in "summer mode"), the temperature  $T_s$  of the seat is set only by the seat ventilating system and without the seat heater. In the temperature interval for the outside temperature  $T_a$  between the two  
10 temperature thresholds  $T_{a1}$  and  $T_{a2}$ , both the seat heater and the seat ventilating system ~~can~~ may generally be used to adjust the temperature  $T_s$  of the seat. ~~Experiments at~~ At low outside temperatures  $T_a$  ~~show that~~ when seat ventilating system and seat heater are activated in parallel by an occupant, a  
15 cool air draft ~~is~~ may be felt at least in the upper body region. A large portion of the air fed into the motor vehicle seat by the seat ventilating system disappears from the backrest of the motor vehicle seat via the shoulder region of the occupant. The dry air supplied absorbs some of the  
20 moisture from the occupant's skin surface, resulting in an unpleasantly cool sensation for the occupant. A sensation which is perceived by the occupant as being entirely positive during summer weather conditions ~~proves~~ may be problematic at lower outside temperatures  $T_a$ . If the supply of air is  
25 constricted, the cool sensation ~~is~~ may be perceived as being no longer so negative. During winter mode without use of the seat ventilating system, the occupant may no longer ~~has~~ have the unpleasantly cool sensation, and the occupant ~~obtains~~ may obtain an unlimited pleasant sensation. At higher outside  
30 temperatures  $T_a$ , with the seat heater and seat ventilating system operating together to adjust the temperature  $T_s$  of the seat, sweating which ~~is~~ may be perceived as being unpleasant by the occupant starts. The best well-being for the occupant ~~is~~ may be obtained if the seat heater is not used in the  
35 summer mode. With the present method, comfortable cushion

temperatures which ~~lie~~ are in the region of the normal skin temperatures ~~are~~ may be achieved in winter and in summer. The clothing and the skin of the occupant remain dry even under extreme climate conditions. A permanently comfortable, warm and dry micro-climate ~~is~~ may be achieved between the seat surface and the occupant.

~~In one refinement~~ According to an example embodiment, the value for the first temperature threshold  $T_{a1}$  is set to be equal to the value for the second temperature threshold  $T_{a2}$ . ~~In particular~~ For example, this common value is approx.  $18^{\circ}\text{C}$ . This ~~makes~~ may make it possible to completely omit a transition region permitting a parallel use of seat heater and seat ventilating system, as a result of which the adjustment of the temperature  $T_s$  of the seat ~~is~~ may be considerably simplified. In order to set the temperature  $T_s$  of the seat, use ~~is~~ may be made, depending on the outside temperature  $T_a$ , in other words in summer or in winter mode, of only the seat ventilating system or the seat heater.

~~Further advantageous refinements of the invention are reproduced in the subclaims.~~

The Example embodiments of the present invention ~~is~~ are explained in more detail ~~in the single figure with reference to a number of exemplary embodiments, the figure showing a detail from a block circuit diagram for adjusting the temperature  $T_s$  of a motor vehicle seat comprising a seat ventilating system and a seat heater~~ below with reference to the appended Figure.

#### BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWING

The Figure is a schematic block circuit diagram for adjusting a temperature  $T_s$  of a motor vehicle seat having a seat ventilation system and a seat heater.

## DETAILED DESCRIPTION

According to As illustrated in the figure Figure, in the case of a method for adjusting the temperature  $T_s$  of a motor vehicle seat to a predetermined desired value  $T_{des}$  which can may be set via a control device ~~(not illustrated further)~~, the temperature  $T_s$  of the seat is detected in the region of a seat surface ~~(not illustrated further)~~ by a first temperature sensor 2 and is compared with the desired value  $T_{des}$ . In addition, the outside temperature  $T_a$  is measured with a second temperature sensor 4 and is compared with a threshold value  $T_{ax}$  for the outside temperature  $T_a$ .

The deviation  $T_{des}-T_s$  between the predetermined desired value  $T_{des}$  and the temperature  $T_s$  of the seat is processed by a first controller 6 for a seat heater 8 or by a second controller 10 for a seat ventilating system 12. Either the seat heater 8 is set in accordance with an output variable of the first controller 6 or the seat ventilating system 12 is set in accordance with an output variable of the second controller 10 as a function of the switching position of a switch 14 with a temperature-dependent switching function.

The temperature-dependent switching function of the switch 14 is configured in such a ~~manner~~ that, below a predetermined threshold value  $T_{ax}$  for the outside temperature  $T_a$ , a "winter mode", only the seat heater 8 is set with the adjusting system via the first controller 6. The seat ventilating system 12 is switched off in winter mode. Above the predetermined threshold value  $T_{ax}$  for the outside temperature  $T_a$ , a "summer mode", only the seat ventilating system 12 is set with the adjusting system via the second controller 10. The seat heater 8 is switched off in summer mode. ~~In tests, a~~ A temperature value of approximately  $18^{\circ}\text{C}$  ~~has proven worthwhile~~ as may correspond to the threshold value  $T_{ax}$ . A delimitation

between winter and summer mode at this threshold value  $T_{ax}$  for the outside temperature  $T_a$  ~~is~~ may be perceived as being particularly pleasant by occupants. The threshold value  $T_{ax}$  may be varied as a function of individual perception.

- 5 Furthermore, by deactivating the adjusting system, a manual actuation of seat heater 8 and seat ventilating system 12 ~~is~~ may be ensured.

10 In ~~one~~ an exemplary embodiment ~~(not illustrated further)~~, the threshold value  $T_{ax}$  for the outside temperature  $T_a$  is divided into a first temperature threshold  $T_{a1}$  and a second temperature threshold  $T_{a2}$  with  $T_{a1}$  smaller than  $T_{a2}$ . The seat ventilating system 12 is switched off below the first temperature threshold  $T_{a1}$ , and the seat heater 8 is switched  
15 off above the second temperature threshold  $T_{a2}$ . The winter and summer mode is separated by the temperature interval between the two temperature thresholds  $T_{a1}$  and  $T_{a2}$  in which a mixed mode is possible. In the temperature interval, seat heater 8 and seat ventilating system 12 ~~can~~ may be used in  
20 parallel for adjusting the temperature  $T_s$  of the seat in order to improve the seating comfort for the occupants. However, an individual operation of seat heater 8 and seat ventilating system 12 is also possible in this temperature interval bounded by the temperature thresholds  $T_{a1}$  and  $T_{a2}$ .

25 In the exemplary embodiment illustrated in the ~~figure~~ Figure, the value for the first temperature threshold  $T_{a1}$  is therefore selected to be equal to the value for the second temperature threshold  $T_{a2}$  as a special case.

30 The predetermined desired value  $T_{des}$  for the temperature  $T_s$  of the seat has a value in the temperature range between  $32.5^{\circ}\text{C}$  and  $35.5^{\circ}\text{C}$  which ~~corresponds~~ may correspond to the individual well-being of the occupant and ~~can~~ may be set individually.

35 Irrespective of the outside temperature  $T_a$ , occupants ~~in each~~

ease may prefer a narrow temperature range for the temperature  
Ts of the seat, which they perceive as being pleasant. This  
~~generally lies~~ may be in the given temperature range of  
between 32.5°C and 35.5°C and ~~is essentially~~ may be

5 independent of summer and winter mode.

In ~~a further refinement~~ an example embodiment of the method,  
the temperature Ts of the seat ~~can~~ may be adjusted to an upper  
desired value Tdesu below the first temperature threshold Ta1  
10 for the outside temperature Ta, and the temperature Ts of the  
seat ~~can~~ may be adjusted to a lower desired value Tdesl above  
the second temperature threshold Ta2 for the outside  
temperature Ta, the lower desired value Tdesl being smaller  
than the upper desired value Tdesu. Both desired values Tdesl  
15 and Tdesu ~~lie~~ may be in the temperature range between 32.5°C  
and 35.5°C. Account is therefore taken of the personal  
finding that in summer mode a somewhat cooler temperature Ts  
of the seat ~~is~~ may be preferred than in winter, as a result of  
which a freshening effect ~~is~~ may be obtained.

20 With the indicated method, the occupant ~~is~~ may be provided  
with a comfortable micro-climate in the seat region which to  
the greatest possible extent ~~prevents~~ may prevent unpleasant  
sensations in terms of feelings with regard to the thermo-  
25 physiological seating comfort.

~~Abstract~~

**ABSTRACT**

In ~~the case of~~ a method for adjusting the temperature  $T_s$  of a motor vehicle seat, ~~comprising~~ **which includes** a seat ventilating system ~~(12)~~ and a seat heater ~~(8)~~, to a predetermined desired value  $T_{des}$ , in which the temperature  $T_s$  of the seat is detected in the region of a seat surface by a first temperature sensor ~~(2)~~ and the outside temperature  $T_a$  is detected by a second temperature sensor ~~(4)~~, the seat ventilating system ~~(12)~~ is switched off below a first temperature threshold  $T_{a1}$  for the outside temperature  $T_a$ , and the seat heater ~~(8)~~ is switched off above a second temperature threshold  $T_{a2}$  for the outside temperature  $T_a$ . By these measures, an occupant ~~is~~ **may be** provided with a comfortable micro-climate in the seat region for his/her well-being.

~~Figure~~